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The largest and only complete Slock of stylish
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to be found in the city.

Having turned our entire force and means into the Retail Department of our business, we are now prepared with an immeans stock of all kinds of d-strable fabrics in

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suited to the season, which we offer at exceedingly

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Do BEST FIRST.—Many during the prevailing warm weather, have been obliged to d scard even Sommer Hats which they found too oppressive, and may (as they should have done at first) enitable Chapeaux of KNOX, corner of Broadway and Folken at., where Summer gentlemen's Hats are, for their grateful lightness, and becoming and airy benny, altogether unequaled. KNOX is sure to suit you; with others you must take the chances.

The most delicious and invigorating Creates and Ires, including Vanilla, Strawberry, Lucius ... Choc late. Pine Apple. Fruit Ices, Orange, Strawberry, kaspberry and Pine Apple.

COOL UNDER SHETS, &c.
All sizes open this day at retail, prices very low. Our fine
NECK Ties, for 50 cents.
Fighero's, No. 61 Nassau st., or No. 175 Breadway.

EMPIRE SEWING-MACHINES, Celebrated for their simplicity, durability, and efficacy for family and manufacturing purposes. Agents wanted. Office, 510 B dway

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- Reliable, Harmless and instantaneous; Black or Brown. Factory, No. 21 Barcisy-o Sold and applied at Layoust W's Wig Factory, No. 18 Boad-o

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FIRE CRACKERS! FIRE WORKS!
At STEARN'S DEPOT. No. 60 Codar-st.,
Nearly opposite the Post-Office.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the b st and cheapest article for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleaning, Carling, Present and Restoring the Hair. Lastics try it. Sold by Druggists. MILITARY SHOULDER-BRACES AND ABDOME

MARS SUPPORTERS COMMINEN- A new and superior and MARSH & Co.'s Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey etc. Aster House WHERLER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES

At reduced prices, with Gines Cloth Presser, Improved Check, new style Hemmer, Dinder, Gorder, &c., 505 Bree

# New York Daily Tribung

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1861.

A special train will leave New-York on the New Haven road to-morrow (Sanday) morning, at an early hour, arriving in New-Haven about 8 a. m. The Sonday morning edition of The Thenever, with the fatest intelligence from the sent of War, will be for sale by News-Agents at all the Stations on on the road

### Advertise, Advertise.

THE TRIBUNE, baving a larger circulation than any other newspaper, is the best medim through which to reach all parts of the country. Merchants, Manufacturers, Landowners, &c., who have not been in the habit of advertising, will do well to try it. "Advertise ments inserted in WEEKLY TRIBUNK at \$1 25 per line [nothing less than \$5]; in DAILY TRIBUNE at 10 cts. per line; in SEMI-WEEKLY at 25 cts. per line.

The Sunday Issue of The Tribune.

In compliance with innumerable requests, w shall, during the War, issue THE TRIBUNE on Sunday Morning of .ach week. The price of that day's paper will be Three Cents, making fifteen cents a week to city subscribers for the papers of the whole week.

The Sunday issue of THE TRIBUNE will be served to all subscribers in the city and ricinity who do not give contrary orders to the carriers.

The verdict in the Burch divorce case has been set aside, and a new trial is granted.

Frederick S. Littlejoun was yesterday arrested In this city by officers from Albany, on a charge of bribing an officer of the last Legislature.

Col. Frank P. Blair, jr., was last night serenaded at the Metropolitan Hotel, by Dodworth's Band. 'His speech, in resonner to the compliment. is published in another column.

One P. McQuillan, a South Carolina fraitor, who is said to have been recently in this city for the purpose of procuring men and munitions of war for the rebels, was yesterday arrested in

It is said that bills will be early introduced at the extra session of Congress, legalizing the Executive action concerning warlike preparations; giving the sanction of law to a plan for the permaneut increase of the Army; withdrawing from the service infirm and disabled officers: organizing 100 regiments from the militia as a National Guard, and increasing the number of

We learn that the Secretary of the Treasury will recommend a lean of \$200,000,000, at 7 per cent; also, the issue of Trensury notes of the denomination of \$10 and \$20, bearing no interest but intended for circulation; furthermore he will recommend the levying of a duty on sugar, tea, and coffee.

Baltimore is apparently quiet, though there is much suppressed excitement among the traitors and those who sympathize with treason. A large number of concealed arms have been unearthed and seized, and the search goes on with activity. Among the articles found in the office of the late Marshal, was a 12 pound cannon ball, with the inscription: "From Fort Sumter to Marshal Kane."

The 13th Regiment, Col. Frisby, from Albany, the 32d, Col. Mathison, and Col. Baker's Cali fornia Regiment, in all 2,650 men, left this city yesterday, the two former for Washington, the latter for Fortress Monroe. To day, Col. Me-Lead Murphy's 15th Regiment will go off. The 25th, Col. Kerrigan, will leave on Monday, and no doubt the Jackson, De Kalb, Col. Innia's, and the regiments now at Camp Scott will soon

From a general acquaintance with the handwriting of Mr. Botts, we were convinced that the letter signed with his name which we received from Washington on Tuesday last, and published in our columns yesterday, was really his, and in that behef we laid it before our readers. We are now bound to state, however, that on comparing the hand-writing with undoubted specimens of that of Mr. Botts, as we were yesterday enabled to do, we are led to believe that the letter is a forgery. At the same time, we yesterday caused inquiries to be made for Mr. Botts in Washington, and he could not be discovered. We conclude that he is not Home Guards have been organized in Johnson there, and has not been there.

Charles Henry Foster, the unconditional Union candidate for Congress in the First Congressional District of North Carolina, who is destined to act | Ky., has received orders to prepare quarters at a very important part in the struggle now going

the Union, is a native of the Pine Tree State which sent the gallant Prentiss to Mississippi, the brave Potter to Wisconsin, the Washburn brothers to the great West, beside otherwise contributing so largely to the list of eminent men in all parts of the country. Col. Foster read law under the present Governor of Maine, was graduated at Bowdoin College with the first honors in the Class of 1855. In October of the same year he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of his native State, having pursued his legal studies while in College. He contributed very popular and able articles to the North American Review, the Knickerbocker Magazine, the Southern Literary Messenger, and other publications. During the Presidential campaign of 1856, he canvassed several of the New-England States. Removing to the South, he founded The Norfolk (Va.), Day-Book, which he conducted for several years with great spirit and ability. On the 1st of January, 1859, having purchased The North Carolina Citizen, he removed to Murfrees boro, to take charge of that paper, the recognized organ of the Democratic party of the First District. While in Virginia, he was chosen a delegate from Norfolk City to the Democratic State Convention, which nominated John Letcher for Governor. He also represented his district in North Carolina in the last National Democratic Convention, and strenuously supported Mr. Breckinridge in the campaign which followed.

#### THE NATION'S WAR-CRY.

thirty years of age.

Forward to Richmond! Forward to Richmond! The Rebel Congress must not be allowed to meet there on the 20th of July! BY THAT DATE THE PLACE MUST BE HELD BY THE NATIONAL ARMY!

Had not the Secession movement swept over

North Carolina, Mr. Foster was to have been

made the standard-bearer of the Democrats of

his district in the next Congressional election.

But he patriotically placed himself in a position

of early and determined antagonism to rebellion:

press the brilliant Union victory achieved in

measure, to be attributed. Col. Foster is about

#### THE RATE OF WAR NEWS.

The most interesting news since our last issue is that relating to an engagement with the Rebels at Matthias Point. It would appear from an unofficial account, that on Thursday Capt. Ward of the Freeborn, with his own vessel, the Pawnee, and the Resolute, left washington for the purpose of landing men at the Point, there to erect a battery with which to operate against the batteries planted by the Rebels, there threatening the navigation of the Potomac. A party of thirty or forty men were landed in small boats, under cover of the guns of the fleet, and at once proceeded to build a battery of sand-bags, While thus engaged, a large force of the rebels, who had been concealed in the woods, rushed upon our troops and opened a galling fire of musketry. A part of the men retired to their boats and rowed back to the Freeborn; the rest swam thither, exposed to the fire, by which several were wounded. When the attack was made Capt. Ward opened fire from the guns of this vessel, dispersing the rebels, and sending them back to the woods. While thus engaged, he was struck by a bullet and died within the hour. The National flag carried by the party was riddled with balls.

Captain James H. Ward, killed in the above engagement, was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1806. He was the oldest son of the late Colonel James Ward. His education was excellent, and he was always a devoted student, having given particular attention to naval tactics, gunnery, and the application of steam to vessels of war; upon these subjects he has written some valuable works. At the age of 17 years, on the 4th of March, 1823, he entered the Navy, and sailed in the Constitution as a midshipmen for four years. He had seen much active service on the African Coast and in the Gulf Squadron. He was also at one time a professor in the Navai School at Annapolis, and had for four years been in command of the receiving-ship North Carolina. He gave up the latter situation in order to engage in more active duty, and his exploit at Sewall's Point is well remembered. Capt. Ward was married in 1832 to a daughter of Mr. Samuel Whittemore of this city. His widow is now in Europe. A later dispatch concerning this affair, gathered from an official source, states that Capt. Ward did not land his men with the design of setting them at work upon the construction of a battery, but that his intention was to burn a piece of brushwood which served as an tambush whence roble riflemen were in the habit of firing upon passing vessels. Two of the four men wounded were desperately injured, and two seriously, in the language of the report.

From Washington we have the most decisive information that an important forward movement is at once to be made; and though we are not allowed to publish the particulars, we are led to suppose that Richmond is the point aimed at. Gen. McDowell is not to be superseded by Major-General Dix; this fact has raised the spirits of the troops who are now under the direction of the former officer, and its announcement gives satisfaction to all who know and have confidence in McDowell.

Col. Stone's headquarters are still at Poolesville. The 9th New-York Regiment is at Monocaey as an advance guard, and the 1st New-Hampshire and the 17th Pennsylvania Regiments are holding the ferries opposite Leesburg. Bodies of Rebel troops have for some days been moving toward Leesburg, but in what force it is

On Wednesday night a small scouting party of our men, a dozen in all, in the vicinity of Cumberland, Md., encountered a company of Rebels, forty strong. A sharp engagement ensued, and twenty-three of the enemy were killed. Corperal Hayes, in command of the scouting party, was wounded, and one of his men was killed, The official report of Col. Wallace speaks of this affair in the warmest terms, as showing unusual

It appears that large numbers of Missourians are concentrating on the Arkansas border, expecting to be there joined by troops from Arkansas, Tennessee, and Mississippi, after which they will make an inroad upon Missouri. 1,200 Union County, Mo., for the protection of the rights and property of loyal citizens. They call on Gen. Lyon for arms.

The Commander of the barracks at Newport, once for 3,000 regular troops; one regiment will forward for the restoration of the authority of | be cavalry and two regiments foot soldiers.

PROBABILITIES.

The people of the Northern States of this Union have been compelled to take up arms to suppress a Southern insurrection promising to subvert a Government formed to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity; and, before they lay down the arms to which they thus resorted from such dire necessity, there are two things which they mean to see accomplished. They mean, first, to see the insurrection thoroughly suppressed, and the chief traitors punished; and, secondly, they mean to do it so effectually that no second rebellion from similar causes can ever again raise its hideous head in this country.

So earnest is the determination among the people at large to compass these two ends, one referring to the present, and the other to the future, and so strong is their faith in their own will and power, that the very suggestion of a Compromise with the enemies of the public peace, the traitors who have worked such dire disaster, who contemplate such foul wrong to the history and the hopes of this country-the have suggestion is received with executions that may serve as a dreadful note of warning to those who venture upon making it. The strength of purpose by which the people are moved has the force of religious conviction, the enthusiasm of the most ardent patriotism, the energy of a righteous anger, the consciousness of an indomitable courage, and the certainty of an overwhelming power to carry it out. Treason and the fear of treason are to be so extirpated that the mother who bends over the cradle of her child may feel content that never again during his life, though it be prolonged to the full measure of days allotted to man, of threescore years and ten, and to his efforts on the stump and through the shall treason cross his thoughts by day or trouble his dreams by night. North Carolina last February, is, in a great

The cost of this war already is such that to attempt a patched-up peace is to work against the laws of nature, who permits no great expenditure without due return, and tolerates no extravagant waste of forces without some compensation. That which has been experded in the actual material of war is large: the absolute sacrifice that war has made inevitable is larger: the commercial ruin and the showreck of promised prosperity that preceded the resort to arms was immense; but above all is the moral strength that throws away all the cherished hopes of a lifetime, hopes of private gain and public welfare, and accepted, not merely with resignation but with enthusiasm, all the wide-spread private disaster, the overthrow of the political ideas of a lifetime, and throws everything into the scale of country against treason. The exaltation of spirit, the sublimity of the patriotism of the people in this juncture we have as yet only glimpses of; they remain for history to note; if, indeed, our time shall have any other history than one over which we must needs pray a vail may be dropped to hide it forever from the eyes of our

The indications that the Southern insurgents have come to their wits' ends and to the beginning of the end of all their resources, are too many and too striking to be disregarded. There is nowhere in the world a civilized people of eight millions less capable of self-support than the Southern States of this Union. In ordinary times of peace, with the utmost freedom of production, with the most untrameled use of all the appliances of industry, they cannot raise for themselves the coarsest necessary food to sustain life. They depend upon States north of them for the ord pary hog and hominy which make "the chief "of their diet," not only for their slaves, but for themselves; while the labor of their working class is devoted to the production of the three great staples of Cotton, Rice and Sugar. The rice they can eat, the sugar they can sweeten it with, and it is not of much use except as a condiment; but the cotton is uncless except as an article of merchandise. As merchandise even, they must wait for it at least five months, supposing that even then they should manufacture, and which ought to be made contraband-and unrestricted permission to get it to market. It is idle to reckon upon any aid from England in such emergency. England will not risk a general war for the sake of opening our Southern ports. But even if she would at all, she certainly will not until compelled to do so by an absolute scarcity of that staple in her own warehouses. She cannot have on hand at this moment less than a nine months' supply; the demand for cotton goods the present year is sure to be less than usual, the demand for the raw material of course must decrease, and therefore her nine months' supply will last, probably, a year. The cotton statistics of Great Britain show that a short crop in this country has always been met by an increased supply from India; for it is the price of cotton in England, and not its production in India, that regulates the supply from that region. But beide India cotton, much will seek a market from Egypt, from Africa, from South America, the West Indies, and Australia, where its production will be stimulated, the present season, by the apprehended diminution of the supply from this country. The exigency, therefore, in any case that could move England to interfere with our domestic affairs for the relief of her own manufacturers, will not occur for a year or eighteen months. But what in a year or eighteen months will become of the Southern States, at war and deprived of the only resource on which her ex-

istence depends ? Nor is it food only that they must depend pon the sale of Cotton for. They are even more dependent upon foreign aid for other necessaries than for bread and bacon. An army must have shoes to march in, bats and coats, and blankets to cover them, as well as feed to eat. Where can the South get them? Many of her soldiers are already almost barefooted, and there is not a shoe manufactory South of Mason and Dixon's line; they want hats, but they are without manufactories; they need blankets, and will need them more and more as the cold weather approaches; but the combined industry of the whole Confederate States is incapable of producing a single bale, and the stock on hand, even the negro blankets, is exhausted. Six months ago there was not in all the Southern States \$30,-000,000 in specie, and in the mean time they have put on feet an army of not less than 100,000 men. It is a practical question not difficult of solution how long that army can be sustained by a country without specie, that cannot raise its own foed, that cannot make a shoe, nor a hat, nor a coat, nor a blanket, whose store of all these articles is already exhausted, whose avenues portation of the only great staple on which they interest. The morchant service contains a thou- true of Baltimore,

rely for the me, ans of subsistence is hopelessly

We do not wish to underrate the enemy. We make all allowance for the infatuation which possesses the Southern mind in regard to an independent existence; we are willing to give credit to men of desperate fortunes for desperate courage; we doubt not that the whole people are willing to suffer privation and even extremity of want; but when that point is reached, as it must be ere long, that the 100,-000 or 200,000 men who are to do the fighting stand upon the ground with naked feet, clothed in rags that do not serve to cover their nakedness, with heads uncovered, gaunt and hungry, with an empty commissariat, to fill which no possible human agency, under the circumstances, can avail, what is it but a mere mob of 100,000 or 200,000 men-a mob more to be feared by themselves than us? The loyal People have taken up arms to subdue a most wicked insurrection, and with the certainty that the insurgents must be brought to such extremity, and rebel blood so effectually cooled and made to beat in accordance with the dictates of a sobered and chastened mind, they are in no temper, whatever their rulers may think, to make a premature or unwise ending of the war.

#### OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

At the close of our war with France, and on the advent of Mr. Jefferson to power in 1801, Congress authorized him to sell the entire Navy, except thirteen frigates named in the act. This apparently unwise measure of reduction was greatly exaggerated by the partisan tendencies of the day; but its advocates justified it on the ground that as all the cruising vessels had been bought into the Navy, and were no longer needed, they should be disposed of, and should war again break out, others could be readily purchased from the merchant service. Many ships were accordingly sold, and numerous officers dismissed from the service. This fact shows that in the very first war after the Revolution, the Gevernment resorted to the mercantile marine for the prompt creation of a navy. The first ship-of-war that ever got to sea since the present organization of the Navy, was an Indiaman, bought for the purpose, and armed with twenty-four guns. Numerous other vessels, many of very small size, were purchased and armed, as the war with France was confined principally to chases and conflicts with the enemy's privateers, who swarmed upon our coast, especially around the West Indies, for which these light vessels were very efficient. Some of these vessels played havoc with the pirates of that day, firing into and sending them to the bottom, without waiting for the slow formality of trial. Between this reduction in 1801 and the begin-

ning of the war with England in 1812, not a single frigate had been added to the Navy. Of the thirteen retained in 1801, only nine were fit for sea in 1812; yet in that interval of eleven years, scarce a day passed without some violation of our neutral rights by France or England. War with the latter found us wholly unprepared for it. Our merchant vessels whitened every sea with their canvas, yet while England, with a navy of a thousand and sixty ships, stood ready to sweep them from the ocean, we possessed but seventeen cruising vessels, of which nine were of a class less than that of frightes. This criminal exposure of our commerce is accounted for by the then prevalent belief that England was invincible on the ocean. Madison and his Cabinet were satisfied of it. They resolved to embargo the entire Navy; not a ship should be allowed to sail for fear of capture. Captain Charles Stewart, who had been trained in the merchant service, and who yet survives at more than eighty, gallant and patriotic as ever, in company with Capt. Bainbridge, protested to Madison against this scandalous cowardice, and demanded that the Navy should be sent to sea. The Cabinet lis ened to them, but were inflexible. Madison they convinced, for he remembered Paul Jones and his have the bagging to put it in-which they cannot | gallant compeers of the Revolution; our frigates sailed, and England ceased to be invincible.

In the three years' contest which succeeded, the merchant service acted as conspicuous a part as the Navy itself. It is a popular belief that all fighting must be done by frigates in the regular way, and that no conquests are worth noticing unless achieved by a national ship. Hence the brilliant victories wen by our merchant marine during that war have been overlooked, and the capabilities of that now idle power appear to be unknown to the present Government. But the superior activity of private enterprise is noto rions. While the Government, in 1812, bought merchant ships as they had done twelve years previously, and thus created a navy almost immediately, privateers were fitted out with astonishing rapidity. In three weeks after the declaration of war, every New-England scaport was alive with activity in getting them ready for sea. This city was equally active. Smart schooners were armed, manned, and off in a single week. Two or three guns were all they wanted, while in numberless cases a single long tom was all they asked for. The next week brought them back with from one to half a dozen prizes. The dash and daring of these vessels was incredible, and showed that in the merchant service lay the great national reliance. They scoured every sea, haunted every coast, and captured with the utmost audacity on the coasts of both England and Ireland. Some of their exploits have never been exceeded by any performed in the Navy of any country. The privateer Paul Jones, of three guns, captured the ship Hassan of fourteen. The Teazer, a mere cockboat with two guns, gallantly took the ship Osborne of ten guns and 500 tuns burden. She afterward captured the Clark, a much larger vessel, with sixteen guns, having carried her in a few minutes by boarding. The Franklin, of this port, captured seven British ships in a cruise of two weeks, all of which were armed. The John of Salem, took eleven in three weeks. On one occasion an armed whale-boat captured an English brig, on whose deck the boat was afterward hoisted and carried by the brig into Portland. Vessels belonging to the British Navy were repeatedly captured by our privateers. The defense of the General Armstrong, in the harbor of Fayal, has never been surpassed in gallantry. All these vessels were commanded by merchant captains whom the war had made idle, not one of whom had served an hour in the Navy. Paul Jones, and in fact all the other commandders of national ships in the Revolution, were taken from the decks of merchantmen to the command of frigates. Our early history is crowded with the record of their brilliant achievements.

It appears to us that the Government is overlooking the immense power of this now half idle

sand vessels which could be manned by men as daring as any that swept British commerce from the ocean fifty years ago, and which could be most advantageously employed to close up every little coastwise inlet of the Rebel States, dogging and capturing their inland shallops, and sending their pirates to the bottom. These craft need but a day or two's preparation to sail-a gun or two slung aboard, lockers filled, sails set, and they are off. A small fleet of them would cork up New-Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, and relieve a ponderous fleet drawing so much water as to keep it miles away from the port intended to be closed. On the Mississippi this class of men would be of especial value. In all previous straits the Government has fallen back upon it as a sort of last resort-in this it would be wise to look to it as the first.

McCORMICE'S REAPER. The inventor of this machine has found our

country an almost interminable harvest-field for himself. His patent expires next October. A prodigious effort was made in February last to force a renewal for seven years through the Patent Office, or to buy it through, most probably the latter. The acting Commissioner of Patents seemed determined that the monopoly should be renewed, and peremptorily cut short the time for hearing evidence against the application, in a way so unjustifiably arbitrary as to excite strong suspicion that somebody had been bribed. The case was so glaring that Congress interposed, and compelled him to extend the time to June 20. That day having just passed, and a new Commiss oner being in office, we may expect soon to have a decision on this important case. It should be known that the reaper patent has been a mine of wealth to its proprietor. He has realized from it a clear profit of nearly \$2.

500,000. If the present application be granted, the profit of the next seven years will be \$1,000,000 nore. But the grounds on which this monopoly is sought to be continued are the most extraordinary feature of the case. The patent of 1845 was obtained by introducing into the machine a crooked iron red to effect a certain purpose already secured by a part of the apparatus. It was not an improvement, but a mere substitution. Mr. Holt pronounced it inoperative and worthless, yet it served as a clock for extension. It was evidently a disguise, under color of which the powers then in office might shelter themselves from public indignation. The present application is quite as unreasonble as that. The paent, as it now stands, was renewed for merely providing a more convenient location for the raker's seat! The original machine was unchanged, it worked no better, cost no less, but ecause the raker sat in a spet dislerent from the old one, therefore the farming community must have the monopoly fastened on it another seven years; and the pending application is to extend this mechanical sham for seven more. Two years ago Mr. Holt resolutely refused an extension of the patent. The country looks for a like decision

## COMPROMISE.

TRAITORS IN COUNCIL.—THE TRIBUSE asserts that Senator Louter of Virgitia, and Bayard of Delaware, have been to New-Ork for some days conferring with Fernando Wood, and arrang terms for a compromise! [Eudhalo Commercial.

Hanter of Virgitia, and Dayare with Fernando Wood, and areas for the for some days conferring with Fernando Wood, and areas in gettins for a compromise?

The TRIEVE's double-leaded leader about Hunter and Bayard, like its formal proclamation of pending compromise negotiations, is the sheerest book, which would be ridical as were it not machievous.

That journal recents just how to deem its special mission to be to destroy pathic confidence in the Administration, and in all who are pron inently identified with the Government—certainly a very unboly mission.

[Albary Evening Journal. -We do not believe any well informed poli-

ician in this city doubts that overtures have been made to members of the Administration at Washington and to Democratic leaders in this city looking to a compromise with the Southern rebels and a termination of the war on that basis, nor that Senator Bayard of Delaware, if not Hunter of Virginia also, was in this city on that errand. But whether it be doubted or not, such is the fact. Nor do we see how that fact should be calculated to "destroy public "confidence in the Administration" - we hopefulness of a vigorous offensive and an early termination of the war. The Administration is about to speak for itself in the President's Mesge-we trust still more decisively in its acts. What we ask is that there shall be no return to those irresolute, bolting counsels that so long delaved the effort to relieve Fort Sumter, but that the Government shall fully sympathize with the People in their earnest desire that this shall be made a short, sharp war, and that every energy of the patriots shall be exerted to insure success. That done, we are content to abide the issue, and History will hold the experiment justified in any contingency. Let there be no compromise with traitors until they lay down their arms, but if they prove too strong for us, let us own it frankly, and concede their full demands,

From the private letter of a distinguished Northern statesman, now in Washington, we opy the following paragraph:

What an outrage on this nation the promtion of Emory is! It has been brought about by pernicious influences that have prevailed here ever since Polk's Administration. O Lord,

-What are these pernicious influences! And how happens it that they remain powerful even now ! These are questions that will have to be answered before long.

The Herald ought for its own sake to stop borrowing its ideas daily from and following closely in the footsteps of THE TRIBUNE, in its treatment of topics connected with the War for the Union, or it should cease caricaturing and travestying those ideas in the same issues wherein they are borrowed and commended. We like the thing as it is; and shall be glad to have The Herald persevere in its course, if it can

An applicant for office under the Federal Administration, not yet having received the appoint ment he desires, now proposes to go to Washington and establish himself as a correspondent of Judge Magrath, Beauregard, and Jeff. Davis. By this means he thinks he can shorten the delay in making out his commission, or perhaps get a much better place than he has asked for.

How not to do it: the great art practiced by Major-Gen. Patterson. Likewise by some other

A correspondent at St. Louis writes us that a rebel flag would not be tolerated for an hour in that city; it is quite time that the same were

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT.

ON, TO RICHMOND.

THE COLUMN ON THE POTOMAC.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 28, 1861. FORWARD AT LAST. We are enabled to assert, upon the authority

of gentlemen, who are in the secrets of the campaign, that a decided forward movement will be made within a very short time, in the triumphant success of which, it is hoped, that minor disasters, such as befel us at Great Bethel, Vienna and Mathias Point, will be forgotten. We congratulate the country, that after this long and seemingly useless inaction, the power of Government is about to be felt. Thousands of hearts. long despondent with sad forebodings of evil in innumerable things, are about to be changed to iov unspeakable by the bugles of the charge. Forward to Richmond! We seize the cry of the old crusader and shout with exultant voices, "God wills it! God wills it!"

AID TO REBELS.

We have from Baltimore the positive intelligence that a constant and unwatched transportation of persons, property, and letters to Eastern Virginia has been going on by boats at the Poin of Rocks. The attention of the new Provost Marshal of

Baltimore and of Major-General Banks is called to this subject, which may, however, be already familiar to them. REPORT OF THE TREASURY.

The estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury

will be at least \$300,000,000. He will probably propose a national loan of \$200,000,000, bearing nterest at 7 per cent. There will, in addition to this, be an emission of Treasury Notes of denominations of \$10 and \$20, intended for circulation, and bearing no interest, but receivable for public dues, with provision for funding in any sums beyond \$100. It is likely that the loan may be in the form of subscriptions, so as to be placed at the command of smaller capitalists, and, possibly, payable in installments. He will also recommend the levying of duties on sugar, tea, and coffee. It is not, we presume, intended to invite any resort to direct taxation, nor internal duties. Some modifications of the late tariff, with a view to the cohancement of the revenue, may be recommended. Senator Fessenden of Maine is the guest of the Secretary, and giving him the valuable aid of his distinguished ability in practical finance, in the general ways and means, and the arrangement

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The Hon. Schuyler Colfax, it is understood by his friends, will be a candidate for the Speakership. No intelligent opinion can yet be expressed as to the strength of any one of the three can-

Galusha A. Grow arrived to-night. Col. Blair has not yet made his appearance, but is expected to-morrow.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. FREMONT.

Major-Gen. John C. Fremont arrived to-night. GEN. MCDOWELL REMAINS IN COMMAND.

We are authorized to state, positively, that Gen. McDowell has not been superseded by Gen. Dix, but remains in command of the North-Eastern Department. It was at one time intended to divide this Department, and assign Gen. Dix to the command of one half, and Gen. McDowell to that of the other; but this plan has been abandoned, and the place of Gen. Dix is yet undetermined. The retention of Gen. McDowell gives great satisfaction. He has made himself thoroughly acquainted with the country through which he is to lead the army, and as well acquainted as it is possible to be with an enemy which never awaits the arrival of soldiers whom it affects to despise.

THE FIRST MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT. The State of Massachusetts cannot justly be held responsible for the wretched uniforms of the 1st Regiment of volunteers, as they were a present from the City of Boston. The State did, nowever, provide the knapsacks, canteens and wagons, which are all worthless. Whoever stood between Gov. Andrew and the soldiers will, without doubt, be held to a pretty sharp reckoning.

THE COLUMN ON THE POTOMAC. According to the latest reports from the troops posted in the vicinity of Leesburg, Col. Stone's headquarters are still at Poolesville, with a large force of the District troops, including the President's Mounted Guard. The 9th New-York Regiment is stationed in advance at Monocacy, the 1st New-Hampshire, and the 17th Pennsylvania, with United States Cavalry are at the ferries opposite Leesburg. The River has fallen, and is now fordable in several places. No firing at pickets, which formerly was so frequent, has occurred for several days, except in the case of a Lieutenant of the Pennsylvania Regiment, who was struck by a spent ball from the Virginia side. The wound is very slight. Col. Everett's battalion, consisting of 200 District Volunteers, is still posted at Seneca. On Wednesday they had the pleasure of a brush with some 100 Virginia Cavalry, on the opposite shore, who fired from a cabin which had loop-holes pierced for that purpose. In the early morning four members of the Putnam Rifles crossed the river, seized two of the enemy's boats, and set fire to this cabin, but it failed to burn.

THE ENEMY AT LEESBURG.

For some days past bodies of troops here been seen moving toward Leesburg from the northward, or from the direction of Harper's Ferry. The exact numbers could not, at the distance they were observed from, be accurately estimated, but they were believed to be considerable. Part of them were supposed to have passed through Leesburg.

THE MOUNT VERNON LEAVES FOR FORTRESS MONROE.

The Mount Vernon, having on board detachments from companies B and H, New-York 71st, started down the Potomac this evening at 64 o'clock for Fort Monroe. She takes down a large quantity of shot and shell. The detacks